

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

CLOSE OF VOLUME XIX.

Our Subscribers are respectfully informed that today's number closes the Nineteenth Volume of the POLYNESIAN. The Carrier is authorized to receive the names of parties wishing to subscribe for Volume Twentieth. Parties in arrears for subscriptions will please remember the same, and thereby oblige

THE PUBLISHER.

Revenue Regulations.

We noticed in our "commercial article" not long ago the disadvantages under which our importers labored in being obliged to pay cash duties upon the full amount of their invoices from the United States, said invoices representing in many instances the value of the goods in depreciated paper currency and not their special value. This matter having been brought to the notice of Prince Kamehameha, Acting Minister of Finance, he at once took it into consideration in a liberal and equitable spirit towards commerce, and the following circular and notice embody the Revenue Regulations adopted on that subject.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HONOLULU, 18th April, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose to you a notice to all merchants exporting goods and merchandise of all kinds, liable to duty, to this Kingdom, that the King's Government are ready to deduct from the invoice value of said goods and merchandise such a value as may equal, precisely, the increase in their prime cost, arising from the depreciation in the currency with which they have been bought, at the date of their invoice, as presented to the Custom-house at the port of shipment, provided, that every such invoice be accompanied with a certificate by you, under your seal and signature, stating that the said goods and merchandise were bought and paid for in a depreciated currency, and further stating the precise per-centage of depreciation or of increase of value of such goods and merchandise as compared with their prices, in current gold and silver coins of the United States; but that without such certificate no deduction whatever will be allowed.

You are to cause the notice to be inserted once every week, in the newspaper of largest circulation among merchants, in the city where you reside, and in all others within the compass of your Consulate, till further orders.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

R. C. WYLLIE.

Notice to all Exporters of Goods and Merchandise.

By Order of the Government of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, the Undersigned hereby notifies all Exporters of goods and merchandise to that Kingdom, that the import duty thereon will be calculated and levied on their invoice value, as manifested to the Custom-house at the port of shipment, less the precise amount of the increase in the invoice value of said goods and merchandise, arising from the depreciation of the currency at the date of said invoice, but that no reduction of duties whatever will be allowed, unless the invoices, as presented for clearance at the Custom-house, be accompanied with a certificate under the seal and signature of the Undersigned, stating the per-centage of the increase in the value of said invoices at the time of their date, arising from the depreciation in the currency, as aforesaid.

The Undersigned, on proof that the invoices are calculated in depreciated currency, and of the per-centage of that increase arising from that depreciation, is authorized to issue certificates of the same, on presentation of the invoices, to all applicants, they paying the usual fee of five dollars for each certificate.*

Consul.

His Hawaiian Majesty's Consulate,

* This is the regular Consular Fee, for Certificates to Invoices, established by the Order in Council of the 28th August, 1862.

We have been permitted to copy the following Despatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to C. E. Hitchcock, Esq., Hawaiian Consul at San Francisco, relative to the Hawaiian subject Heikei, who was imprisoned and tried for murder in that city. The Despatch is an honorable and prompt acknowledgment, on the part of this Government, of the attention and zeal with which the gentlemen therein referred to interested themselves in behalf of a poor and friendless stranger:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HONOLULU, April 17, 1863.

I had the honor to lay before His Majesty the King, your Despatch (No. 2) of the 19th ult., and accompanying private letters, stating that after the identification of Heikei by the witnesses sent from hence, it had pleased the Honorable Judge Hoffman and the District Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the said Hawaiian subject, and that he was immediately discharged.

The King, who, as an enlightened, patriotic and benevolent Sovereign, from the outset, took a lively interest in that case, ordered me to instruct you to convey to the said Judicial officers of the United States his sincere thanks for consenting to stay the proceedings and final judgment, in that case, till the witnesses for the defence could arrive, and for their patient examination of those witnesses, whereby the life of an innocent man, one of his subjects, has been saved.

It pleased His Majesty further to order me to thank yourself and the Counsel who defended Heikei for the zeal and judgment with which you have respectively acted.

I have the honor to request that you will be the organ of His Majesty's thanks to the gentlemen above named; and, agreeably to my orders, I have the honor to thank you and Mr. Campbell.

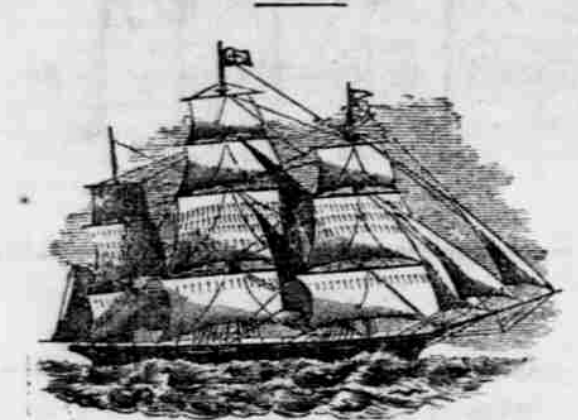
I need not tell you, who knows well the fact, that no King in the world has such a scanty revenue wherewith to support a constitutional and efficient Government as King Kamehameha IV., and yet better protects the lives and properties of all who live under his jurisdiction; but this you possibly may not know—that with no Sovereign will mere considerations of money weigh less in the scales, against the life of the lowest of his subjects, than with my Royal Master.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
R. C. WYLLIE.

To CHAS. E. HITCHCOCK, Esq., H. H. M.'s Consul,
&c., &c., San Francisco.

One Out of Many.
We have seen a hen's egg laid in the poultry-yard of Dr. McKibbin, which weighs 31 ounces, is 8 inches round one way and 6½ inches the other. This remarkable breed of eggs proceeds from a mixed breed of Dorking and Shanghai. Eggs of that size don't take many to a dozen.

FOREIGN NEWS!



San Francisco Dates to April 4;
European Dates to March 22.

By the arrival of the clipper ship *Don Quixote*, Capt. Johnson, in 17 days from San Francisco, en route for Hong Kong, news to the above dates have been received.

We are under obligations to the Editor of the *Advertiser* for the following extracts from the only papers landed from the *Don Quixote*.

The *Young Hector* had not arrived at San Francisco when the *D. Q.* left.

An attempt on the part of secessionists, in San Francisco, to capture Mare Island Navy Yard, and all the war vessels there, has been discovered and suppressed by Gen. Wright. There were four war vessels at that time at the Yard.

The attack on Port Hudson.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—The Jackson, Mississippi, Appeal of the 18th states that Gen. Banks failed to make a land attack and Adm. Farragut went alone. He advanced and commenced the attack, and being out of the range of rebel guns, they made no reply. At night, Farragut made an attempt to pass the batteries, and met with a terrible cannonade. The Mississippi is turned, the river flowing into Lake Providence, and washing the cut so that the largest boats can enter easily, and are only waiting for the current to subside to enter.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—Vicksburg advises that Banks failed to come up and make a land attack on Port Hudson, when the fleet ran the blockade.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A semi-official report of the naval engagement at Port Hudson, says the signal for the advance was made on the past night on the night of the 14th. The *Hartford*, with *Albatross* in the lead successfully passed; the *Richmond* and *Genesee* followed, the former exposed to the fire of all the batteries. She received a shot through her steam drum, which obliged her to fall back out of range. Her losses were three killed, and seven wounded, including Lieutenant-Commanding Cummings, mortally. He died at New Orleans on the 17th. The *Monongahela* and *Kinako* went up next, the former under adverse fire for some time. Her rigging was badly cut, her rudder post being shot away. She became unmanageable and was obliged to drop back. The loss on her is not reported. The *Monongahela* was also obliged to fall back with a loss of seven killed and twenty-one wounded. The side-wheel gunboat *Genesee* was somewhat damaged, and also fell back. Her losses are not ascertained.

It appears that the *Mississippi* was the last in the line of the fleet which attempted to pass Port Hudson. On the night of the 14th on going up, she was struck three or four times and only slightly damaged, but when near the center range of batteries, the smoke and steam of the vessels in advance, and the smoke from the batteries, so enveloped the ship that the pilot lost his bearings and she grounded on the right bank of the river. For 40 minutes she was exposed to a terrific fire from all the batteries. During this time she fired 250 rounds, but her guns became so hot they all dismounted; all her port-holes on the starboard side were knocked into one, and from 25 to 30 men killed and 4 wounded; and as there seemed no prospect of her ever floating again, Capt. Smith ordered her to be abandoned. Her boats were lowered, which were soon filled by the crew. Many jumped overboard, some of whom drowned; others to the number of 56, were picked by the *Essex*. When the crew were all off, Capt. Smith sprinkled her decks with turpentine and fired her; the flames soon reaching the magazine, she blew up. Forty-six of her crew are missing; forty-two of whom are known to be prisoners.

A Port Hudson dispatch, of the 21st, says the Federal mortar fleet still occupies its old position below, out of range. Yesterday, the enemy (Federals) fired at our transports with their long range guns without effect. For the last two days there have been indications of another attempt to pass our batteries.

Dates of April 3d.

Gen. Banks has re-established his headquarters at New Orleans. Two negro brigades have been sent to reinforce Weitzel, who is holding a strong position at Berwick Bay.

The rebels have strong fortifications at Bate La Ross. It is reported that the ram *Queen of the West* is located there.

It is now stated that the failure of Gen. Banks to attack Port Hudson on the night of March 14th, was owing to the fact of Farragut having started his fleet at night, instead of just before daylight—eight hours before the time agreed upon—thus preventing Banks from getting his artillery in a position to draw the rebels from their entrenchments. Banks and Grover are reported to have been within 600 yards of the enemy's batteries on the night the fleet passed Port Hudson.

News from New Orleans.

The steamer "Brunswick," from New Orleans on the 23d, has arrived.

General Grover's expedition had returned to the vicinity of Baton Rouge, with a large quantity of sugar, molasses and cotton. Five rebel officers were captured, one of whom reports that the rebels have a large force in reserve, which can readily be thrown into Vicksburg or Port Hudson either. General Banks announces that the results are entirely satisfactory. The movement is believed to be merely a diversion to enable Farragut's fleet to pass the batteries. The rebel force at Port Hudson is said to number 20,000. Report says that before the "Mississippi" was abandoned she silenced one battery excepting one gun.

Cairo, March 31st.

The Memphis papers say that on Wednesday morning, March 25th, the ram *Queen of the West* and *Albatross* undertook to run past the batteries at Vicksburg. As soon as they came within range the Confederates opened upon them a tremendous fire. The *Lancaster* was struck thirty times and her entire bows shot away, causing her to take in water so rapidly as to sink her immediately, turning a complete somersault as she went down. The entire crew, except two, escaped. The *Switzerland* was more fortunate, but was finally disabled by a 64-pounder ball penetrating her steam drum. She floated down below the city, the batteries keeping up a continual fire. Finally the *Albatross*, from Farragut's fleet, ran alongside and towed her to the lower mouth of the canal, where she was lying at the last acc. The loss of life on her is not ascertained. The rams were intended to reinforce Farragut who has been below Young's Point. There is nothing doing at the Yazoo Pass expedition under Rose and Quincy.

A train from Memphis for Grand Junction on Saturday was thrown from the track near Moroco in consequence of the rails being taken up by guerrillas. As soon as the train stopped the guerrillas gathered around and fired several shots, killing two persons. Forty passengers were paroled. A Federal force from Moscow started in pursuit.

New York, April 4.

A New Orleans letter reports the evacuation of the town of Pensacola. Part of the troops were sent to New Orleans. Those left have gone to the Navy Yard and into the forts. Before leaving the town, St. Mary's Hall and all the dwellings in Pensacola, except Mallory's and Mayor Chase's were burned. The soldiers seemed to think that the entire evacuation of the place was intended. Many aware they would burn the town. On Thursday noon fire made their appearance, and for three days and nights the place was filled with smoke and flame. The officers tried to stop the work of destruction, but seemed to have no influence over the men. The soldiers seemed to guard property set on fire. Col. Dyer, commander of the Fort, gave orders to shoot persons caught setting fire to houses, but no one executed them.

The Federals, by careful night work, had succeeded in planting 20 84-pounder rifled Parrot guns behind the levee, which it is said will be eight feet high at a point directly opposite Vicksburg, which, besides protecting the levee, will turn balls from the rebel batteries up into the air. These guns, it is said, completely command the court-house, signal-station and other important buildings in the city. Their efficacy will soon be tried.

Conflicting reports arrive from Yazoo Pass. The "Bulletin" of Wednesday says that on Friday morning the battle was renewed at Greenwood, between the "Chillicothe" and "De Kalb" and the rebel battery. The firing was brisk, but with what effect was not known. The dispatch boat came away while the fight was still going on.

On the contrary, Gen. Hamilton, who is here, says that it was his impression that the expedition was abandoned; and one of his staff reports meeting three transports loaded with troops, which he understood had come from Yazoo Pass.

Chicago, April 1st.—6:30 a. m.—Full dispatches in regard to Sherman's expedition through Steele's and Black Bayou, to the Sandhollow, were received here last night. Admiral Porter succeeded in getting through both bayous with the gunboats, when he encountered a small force of rebels, who annoyed him with sharpshooters, and by placing obstructions in the channel. Further progress was impossible without the co-operation of infantry. The enemy also cut down trees and threw them into the stream, in the rear, shutting them off from retreat.

Infantry reinforcements arrived on March 25th, released the boats from their perilous position. On the 25th the whole force left Black Bayou and returned to the Mississippi. The Federal loss was ten or twelve privates killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unknown, but was inconsiderable. The work on the canal at Vicksburg was suspended, and the dredges removed. The enemy's cannon commanded two-thirds of the canal, making further prosecution of the work impossible at present.

Affairs in Kentucky.

The rebels had again invaded the State. The National forces were commanded by Gen. Burnside.

MARCH 25.—Refugees by the hundreds are arriving from Central Kentucky, and valuables of every description have been brought northward. It is confidently asserted that the Federal preparations are sufficient to meet any invasion. Serious apprehensions are entertained that the great battle of this campaign will be fought this coming season in Kentucky. Two-thirds of the rebel army have come west to reinforce Johnston in front of Rosecrans, and Virginia is to be abandoned.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—Skirmishes are reported to have occurred near Camp Dick Robinson's, resulting, thus far, favorably to the Federals. The forces are about equal, but our troops, under Gen. Carter, have the advantage of position.

We have rumors of the rebels being in several proximate localities, but they cannot be traced to any authentic source.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—Passengers from Winchester report Humphrey Marshall with a heavy infantry force near Mount Sterling. The rebels are driving stock from all places. Many citizens of Mount Sterling are coming towards Lexington. All is quiet along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

A rebel Alabama Captain, taken prisoner by our troops in Southern Kentucky, and brought to Lexington on Saturday, states that the rebel plans for the invasion of Kentucky proved a failure; and also says this is the opinion of superior officers. The defeat of Morgan at Milton, and the leaking out of their plans, defeated the project. He emphatically avowed as his opinion, that the defeat of Bragg by Rosecrans, and the occupation of Tennessee, would produce a revolution in the South that would lead immediately to peace.

CINCINNATI, March 31st.—The rebels are rapidly retreating from Kentucky. Pogram, at last accounts, was badly pursued, and it is reported to-day that he was compelled to abandon all his cattle, estimated to number two thousand head, which he had collected. The only danger now apprehended at Lexington is from wandering bands of Clarke's marauders, one hundred and ten of whom are reported in the vicinity of Richmond.

The Union Victory at Somerset, Ky.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Accounts of the battle of Somerset say: The enemy, numbering 2,500, were overtaken four miles north of Somerset. After five hours fighting the rebels fled, pursued by cavalry to the river. The rebels lost fifty killed, and nearly four hundred taken prisoners, including twenty officers. We recovered four hundred head of stolen cattle. We lost ten killed and twenty-five wounded. Our force numbered 1,200.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Dispatches received at headquarters fully confirm the success obtained in the neighborhood of Somerset. Gen. Burnside says the vigor, alacrity and gallantry displayed by our troops are highly commendable.

From Charleston.

NEW YORK, March 30th.—A Hilton Head letter of March 25th says the Monitors, Passaic, Patapsco, Weehawken, Nahant, Catskill, Nantucket, Miantauk, Keokuck and frigate New Ironsides, together with several gunboats and steamers, have left that port.

Another letter of the same date announces the arrival of *Eriasson* with a floating machine to clear the channel of torpedoes. The writer also states that the expedition against Charleston has been delayed in consequence of the delay of this machine.

Philadelphia, April 1st.

The Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *American* says the Administration confidently expect before the close of the week news of important successes by the fleet near Charleston. If the batteries on Stono Inlet can be taken, it is believed the troops can be landed to reach and take the city without assaulting Forts Moultrie and Sumter, which, being cut off, would fall without the loss of a vessel or ammunition.

Latest from Charleston.

Another letter of the 27th of March, says heavy firing was heard nearly all the previous day in the vicinity of Charleston, and it is thought probable that the fleet which left on Wednesday was attacking the batteries on Stono Inlet.

The pirate *Florida* had burned on Saturday week the ship *Star of Peace*, bound from Calcutta to Boston. The *Florida* reports having been chased after leaving Barbados by the *Vanderbilt*, when night coming on, she tacked ship and stood still with all lights extinguished and the steam stopped. The *Vanderbilt* kept on and the pirate escaped.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A special Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* says that the administration has not yet determined what course to pursue under the law authorizing the President to grant letters of marque and reprisal. The question has

been discussed at more than one Cabinet meeting, in connection with the question as to the proper means to adopt to prevent the construction and sailing of rebel vessels from foreign ports.

From Richmond.

A Fortress Monroe letter of March 28th reports an extensive fire at Richmond. Nearly a hundred thousand bushels of corn were destroyed. James River is being strongly fortified by the rebels. Fort Powhatan is being casemated with railroad iron. The rebel force between the Blackwater and Richmond is nearly 80,000 All quiet at Suffolk.

New York, March 31.

The "Tribune's" special dispatch says: Some of Gen. Dix's officers report that they are satisfied from various circumstances that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Richmond, and have already moved large quantities of supplies. Their officers believe the show of force in front of Hoker, and demonstrations in front of Washington and on the Peninsula, are intended to mask their real object, and the bulk of Lee's army is moving away, behind a curtain of feints, to the West, with the intent to concentrate in front of Rosecrans, in the hope of being able to drive him back and occupy and hold Kentucky. These opinions are not shared by the principal officers of the army of the Potomac. Gen. Hooker is here to-day in consultation with the President, the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck. He returns to-night.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Dates to March 22d.

New York, March 25th.

The steamer *Essex*, from Liverpool the 11th and Queenstown the 12th, arrived this morning.

The political news is unimportant, as the marriage of the Prince of Wales and attendant rejoicing absorbed attention. The ceremony came off at Windsor Castle on the 6th, with great pomp and brilliancy. The Queen occupied a retired post of observation, but the Royal pair went to Osborne for the honeymoon. There was a holiday throughout England, and the public rejoicings, illuminations, etc., were on the grandest scale.

It is rumored that France contemplates to resume negotiations in Mexico, after the capture of Puebla.

London, March 12.

Polish affairs continue threatening. Lorciewicz has been proclaimed Dictator, and has issued a stirring manifesto calling the Poles to arms.

During the wedding ceremonies of the Prince of Wales, seven women were crushed to death, and upwards of one hundred persons had their limbs broken. Several riots occurred and the streets had to be cleared at times by the soldiers, at the point of the bayonet.

A Cabinet Council had been held in Paris, to consider what action is necessary in regard to the Emperor Alexander's dispatch, that he would listen to no overtures so long as the Poles continued in armed insurrection. A Czarow telegram of the 10th says preparations are being made by both the Poles and the Russians for a great battle.

The insurrection in Poland is spreading. Eight Warsaw correspondents had resigned. The Municipality also intend resigning. Duke Constantine had quitted Warsaw. National Polish Bank notes were being issued.

The ship *Washington*, from Calais and Antwerp, arrived at Southampton on the 13th March, having been captured by the Alabama on February 20th, but was released on a bond of \$50,000. She brought the crews of the ships *Golden Eagle*, *Oliver*, *Jane* and *Palmetto*, burned by the Alabama.

The Confederate loan would close on March 21st, the bids having greatly exceeded the amount needed, particularly in London. Reports say that the applications in Liverpool were very heavy. Paris telegrams say that the loan was quite the rage there. The London Times city article says it seems evident, so far as London is concerned, that it is viewing it as a cotton speculation. Whichever attractions it possesses, must be found in other respects. There can be no doubt that a majority of the merchants and capitalists would have wished it had not been introduced. The Star says that the loan is a bad thing for the country, but that it is a good thing for the Government, as it will enable them to pay off the debt, and thus save the country from bankruptcy. The loan closed on the 20th at 1-2 to 4-3-4 premium. Bids reached £20,000,000, and were expected to be £15,000,000 or £18,000,000 at the close.

The match has been concluded for a prize fight between Heenan and King for the championship for £1,000 a side, to come off on the 8th Dec-ber.

In the House of Commons, Lysard, in reply to an inquiry, said that since the breaking out of the civil war communication between the British Government and the United States, in reference to the island of San Juan, had been suspended.

Paris, March 21.

A despatch received at the Russian Embassy confirms the defeat of Langiewicz. The insurgents lost 400 killed and 54 taken prisoners. A telegram from Lemberg also confirms the above.

It is reported that the reply of Austria to the French proposals is evasive.

A correspondent of the London Times writes that news from Cochinchina are by no means satisfactory. Reinforcements are earnestly asked for by the commander of the French forces. Gen. Forey is making the same demand from Mexico, where, it is said, 6,000 more men are required.

The coming elections cause much anxiety to the French Government.

The debate in the French Senate on Polish affairs was concluded on March 19th. M. Billault on behalf of the Government said that a fresh insurrection can only bring fresh misfortunes, and said that it was neither good, useful nor humane to encourage it. If the French Government persists in this language, it is necessary, he said, to mistrust popular impulses. Operations for liberty were manifesting themselves everywhere, and made Powers more accessible to the voice which had been raised in favor of Poland. For this reason, he concluded, Russia has resorted to the mission of France by benevolent words, promising concession and amnesty.

Demonstrations in favor of Poland had taken place in Paris. The Monitor and London Times regard the news from Poland as showing that the insurrection is becoming general.

A despatch from Tarnow announces that Langiewicz had defeated the Russians under Shashowski, and captured considerable munitions and materials of war.

Telegrams from Cracow say a report was current that Langiewicz had been put to flight and his forces dispersed, and that he was at Apolomitz and sought consent of the Austrians to pass through Galicia, but was refused. He was then driven through to Warsaw. The inhabitants expected an attack.

One Day Later.

New York, April 1.

The steamer "City of Washington," from Liverpool the 18th and Queenstown the 19th, has arrived. Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant. The Polish question assumes great prominence and importance. The French diplomatic correspondence is published, showing the gravity of the question. The French Senate is debating the petitions in favor of Poland.

An influential meeting, held in London, denounces the course of Russia, and called for a cessation of diplomatic intercourse with her until a reform was brought about. The "Morning Post" contained a warlike and threatening article after this meeting, but the "Times" repudiates the idea of breaking off intercourse.

It was rumored that the Russians had been defeated near Tarnawa.

The report was current on the Paris Bourse, that the Czar had replied to France that he was unable to make any concessions to the Poles until the insurrection was subdued.

Austria will enter into no arrangements with France or England, but will act according to circumstances.

Prussia was concentrating troops on the Polish frontier.

A deputation had a conference with Lord Palmerston, urging the interference of England in favor of Poland, and the belief that it would be popular. Lord Palmerston did not commit himself.

The "Gill Blas," which arrived at Havre on the 15th, reports that, February 23, in Latitude 21° north, Long. 45° west, she was spoken by the "Alabama." She had burned on the 21st of February, the "Alice Cave," from Bordeaux for New York. The same day

she burned a very large vessel, bound from California for Queenstown. Name not given.

The "La Plata," which arrived at Southampton on the 16th of March, reports the "Alabama" en route off St. Louis, West Indies.

The London "News" says that the "Gibraltar," late "Sunster," was repaired, and is now ready for sea.

The screw steamer "Southerner," intended for the Confederate Navy, was launched the week before the "Hansa" sailed.

Various Peruvian vessels, that were employed in the transportation of emigrants from Polynesia, have been detained by the French authorities, under the impression that the captains of those vessels were taking their passengers from places belonging to the Empire, and that they availed themselves of improper means to seduce those simple people on board their ships. Almost all the vessels detained have been released on the condition that they abandon this unlawful trade.

There is nothing of much interest to report from Chile this month. In the Departments of the Government, nothing has been transacted for the past fortnight.

The subject of religious toleration is occupying some attention, being brought into notice by articles for and against, in the different newspapers. Although in Chile, at present, every sect is allowed to worship according to its own creed, yet they are quite at the mercy of the authorities. It is to be hoped that the advanced civilization of Chile, and of all the South American Republics, will not merely accord religious toleration as a privilege, but establish it as a right.

The following was received at Jackson, Miss., on the 25th:

Four boats came to Vicksburg at sunrise this morning, and two of them attempted to pass the batteries; one was sunk with all on board, and the other lies at the mouth of the canal, apparently disabled.

(Signed),
Lieut.-General Commanding.

A dispatch from Vicksburg, the 26th, says that on Saturday morning Col. Ferguson, commanding the battery at the junction of Deer Creek, and Sandhollow river, thirty-five miles above the junction with the Yazoo, repulsed the enemy, destroying three gunboats, and drove the rest back.

Col. Ferguson has sufficient force to hold the enemy in check, and recommends reinforcements to be sent to the rear of the enemy to cut off his retreat. The movement on the part of the enemy was to flank the batteries on Haines' Bluff and on the Yazoo.

The Jackson "Appeal" says: The repulse of the enemy (Federals) in their attempt to enter Sandhollow river, has been definitely ascertained. The fleet was driven back, and a large number of barges captured. The enemy are reported to have made another advance toward Fort Pemberton, with increased strength. Every effort will be made to defeat them, as the importance of that position is fully appreciated by our authorities.

New Advertisements.

THE STEAMER



WILL LEAVE HONOLULU FOR

LAHAINA, KALEPOLEPO, MAKEE'S LANDING, KEALAKEKUA, KAILUA, KAWAHIAE, HONOIPU, and HILO!

At 1-2 past 4 o'clock P. M.

AS FOLLOWS:—

MONDAY April 27, "

THURSDAY May 7, "

THURSDAY May 21, "

MONDAY June 1, "

THURSDAY June 11, "

MONDAY June 22, "